LAST EDITION

TUESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 4, 1902.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

SET BY THE EARS

School Board Has Lively Time Over Billard Matter.

Cause of Expulsion Appears to Be a Bugaboo.

FINALLY FIXED UP.

Action of Principal Wright.

Resolution Adopted Sustains

Much Haggling Over Wording of the Document.

The suspension of Philip Billard for not taking part in the religious exercises at the opening of Quincy school was before the board of education again last night. The members took their turn offering resolutions concerning the controversy between the board and J. B. Billard, and when the entries had all been made there were resolutions on resolutions and amendments and substitutes galore, but the situation was

the same when it was all over. J. W. Priddy, member from the First ward, was on hand at the meeting to look after the affair, which pertains especially to his part of town in North He offered a resolution as soon as the board assembled, hoping to have the matter adjusted before any outsiders might arrive. The board did outsiders might arrive. The board did not seem anxious, however, to railroad any action regarding the controversy. There was a communication before the board that was typewritten, and signed with typewritten letters, supposed to be from Mr. Billard's attorneys. Mr. Priddy offered an oral resolution an-swering the communication. "If a man would send me a type-written communication signed on the

"If a man would send me a typewritten communication signed on the
typewriter I would feel like ignoring
it." said Edward Wilder.
"Had we not better explain in our
resolution that the suspension was made
because the pupil did not maintain
order?" said P. I. Bonebrake.
Priddy's resolution was modified and
passed, and then when it was written
by Mr. Priddy to be copied on the records it was found that it did not tally
with the resolution passed by the
board.

with the resolution passed by the board.

"We decided to leave out all about Billard's erroneous communication," said A. A. Rodgers.

That brought the explanation that when the resolution was written it was changed, so the board went to work afresh on the proposition of inditing a suitable resolutions.

"Suppose we say he was just sent home because he had out his books and slate, and say nothing about suspension," suggested Mr. Bonebrake.

"I have had these two ideas," said Dr. A. S. Embree. "That he has been expelled or that he was suspended for not participating in the opening exercises."

Dr. Embree then offered another resolution for the consideration of the board.

"Suppose we say that we sustain Principal Wright in suspending Philip Billard for not complying with the rules about taking part in the opening exercises and that he can be reinstated by complying with the rules," said Mr. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder then offered a new resolu-tion as an amendment to the substitute offered by Dr. Embree to Priddy's orig-

"We did that practically when we endorsed the circular letter sent out by the superintendent to all the principals," said F. E. Mallory.

"This will sustain the superintendent," said Mr. Bonebrake.

"We might further say in the resolution that the clerk send a copy to J. B. Billard," suggested Mr. Wilder.

"Shall we send a copy to hlm?" queried Dr. Embree.

"I don't this bone brake.

ted Dr. Embree.
"I don't think we ought to," said Mr.

Rodgers.
"I want to be sure we are right," said Mr. Wilder.
"Let's make a separate resolution," said Rodgers.
"Why not just instruct the clerk to send Mr. Billard a copy without passing a resolution," suggested Dr. Embree.
The suggestion met the approval of the board and the following resolution was passed:

was passed:

"Resolved, That we hereby approve and sustain the action of W. H. Wright, principal of Quincy school, in suspending Philip Billard from school January 9, for persistent violation of our rule requiring pupils to refrain from study during general exercises and the pupil can be reinstated as in other cases of suspension by expressing his willingness to comply with the rules of the school."

Sumner school was not completed on time last fall, is not completed today and will not be finished for several weeks and maybe months. The little children of the Sumner school neighborhood near Fourth and Western avenue go to Jackson school at Tenth and Jackson. During the severe weather only four out of 27 attended school. A request was made that the board furnish request was made that the board furnish request was made that the board furnish transportation for the children and Superintendent Davidson was directed to do what he deemed necessary.

Bonebrake chairman of the finance committee, reported that there are \$56,000 in outstanding building warrants drawing 5 per cent interest. "It seems to me that we should make efforts to reduce this indebtedness," said Mr. Bonebrake.

The room used by the board of edu The room used by the board of education in the basement of the High school has been pressed into service as a school room on account of the crowded condition of the building. The board was afraid that the hard wood table around which the members assemble might become stratched, so after due deliberation the suggestion made by Mr. Bonebrake that the table be covered with blue denim was adopted. It will not be red, green, brown, or any sther color but blue.

Supt. Davidson reported that there

Supt. Davidson reported that there are 773 scholars enrolled in the High school. Every small room has been fitted up for school room use. The building is overcrowded.

The members of the board were much a local plumber for the board were much exercised over a bill for 75 cents from a local plumber for thawing out water pipes. "Whose fault was it?" asked Mr. Bonebrake. "Are you sure it isn't \$7.59 instead of 75 cents?" asked Mr. Rodgers. The blame was not attached to anyone in particular.

building committee should secure the proper kind.

proper kind.

A resolution was made by Mr. Bone-brake and carried that the Douglass school building in Lowman Hill for colored children be painted, the floors finished and brick walks be laid around the building.

the building.
Dr. Embree asked that Mrs. Johnson, a widow with seven children, be made janitress of Potwin school, and the board elected her.
The question of enameling the cement

wainscoting at Sumner school came up. The proposition to have the work done for \$175 was discussed and a motion

made.

"It is moved and seconded that the wainscoting at Summer school be enameled for \$175," said President Wilson.
"All in favor say aye."

"Aye," said Mr. Rodgers. The rest of the members were busy whispering.
"Those opposed, no," said President Wilson. There were no dissenting votes.
"It is so ordered."

"What are we voting on?" asked some members who just awoke to the fact that something was going on.
"I don't know," said Rodgers; "but it carried." The meeting adjourned.

FIXED FOR LONG STAY.

Salisbury Will Remain in Office Till Boer War Ends.

London, Feb. 4.-It is now said that the retirement of Lord Salisbury from office will be coincident with the end of the South African war. The St. James Gazette today claims to have any hand whatever. the highest authority for saying "the premier has fixed the restoration of peace in South Africa as the appropriate moment to resign office. If the war is ended Lord Salisbury will retire at the conclusion of the present parliamentary session, but it is his present intention to retain his post un-til peace is accomplished."

LELAND'S THE FIRST. His County Will Hold County Convention Feb. 18.

Cyrus Leland doesn't let any time go to waste. He has already had a meeting of the Republican county central committee of Doniphan county, and has called a county convention to elect delegates to the congressional, state and judicial conventions.

Leiand has been chairman of the Doniphan county committee for the

Doniphan county committee for the past 30 years, and he takes just as ac-tive an interest in the county's affairs as he did before he became pension

The ink wasn't dry on the call for the

The ink wasn't dry on the call for the state convention before he had fixed the date for the meeting of his county committee. It met in Troy Monday afternoon. The date for the county convention was fixed on February 18. This is probably the first meeting of this kind in the state.

There will probably be no contest in the Doniphan county convention. Mr. Curtis will be the only candidate for congress in the First district, so the Doniphan county congressional delegation will be for Mr. Bailey for governor as a matter of course, and the judicial delegation will be for the renomination of W. I. Stuart for district judge. Immediately following the meeting of the county central committee, the judicial district, composed of Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties, held a meeting. It was presided over by Phil Kelley of Doniphan county, the chairman. The judicial convention was called to meet on March 5. Troy and Hiawatha were both candidates for the convention, but Troy won by a vote of six to three, Nemaha county joining Doniphan in voting for Troy. This doubtless means that Doniphan will join Nemaha in renominating Judge Stuart. Each of the three counties will have ten dele-

Legislature of Minnesota Re-

legislature convened in extra session at 11 o'clock today.
Governor Van Sant's message, it is thought, will be devoted almost entirely to the tax division as proposed in the measure recommended by the tax commission. Mention of the so-called rall-road merger proceedings, may be made, but the governor will give no advance intimation of what he proposes in that connection. connection.

EXPECT DECISION SOON. The Judges Will Know Their Fate Before Long.

The decision in the judgeship muddle is looked for next Saturday. That will be less than a month after the new judges were appointed to take their seats, and only three weeks after it was decided to bring the quo warranto proceedings. This proves that a case can be hurried in the supreme court if there is a necessity for it and the lawyers will allow it to be done. Litigation is waiting on the decision Litigation is waiting on the decision n a number of counties, and the judges who are successful will probably begin court in their respective districts imme-diately after the decision becomes known.

Pensions For Kansans.

Pensions For Kansans.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The following pensions have been granted: Kansas—Increase. Thomas McGuire, Winfield, \$17: James Leeman, Leavenworth, \$9: William McNeal, Moline, \$17: Samuel Phoenix, Emporia, \$14: John Middleton, Onaga, \$6: William Connett, Haven, \$10. Widows, Lena Crothers, Liberal, \$12: Anna Hills, Homewood, \$8: Sarah Wolfe, Almena, \$8: Malinda Willoughby, Lawrence, \$8.

Deweys in Florida. Fort Lauderdale, Fia., Feb. 4.—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey have arrived here from Palm Beach, and will spend several days hunting and fishing on New river and sound.

Kitchener's Weekly Report. London, Feb. 4.—In his weekly report to the war office Lord Kitchener states that for the week ending February 1. 29 Boers were killed, 6 wounded, 142 taken prisoners and 48 surrendered.

Temperatures of Large Cities. anyone in particular.

It was decided that some matting would have to be used in the second floor rooms of Polk school to deaden the sound. The board decided that the Louis 0.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York 4; Boston 16; Philadelphia 16; Washington 16; Chicago —2; Minneapolis —12; Cincinnati 10; St.

IT IS A FIGHT.

Shawnee Promises to Be Center of Bitter Conflict.

Burton-Leland Forces Divide on Local Candidates.

WELCH OR TROUTMAN.

Claimed That Leland's Friends Will Support Former.

Burton Machine Will Be Behind the Latter.

The Kansas gubernatorial fight will enter in Shawnee county with National Committeeman Dave Mulvane, Senator J. R. Burton and Congressman Charles Curtis on one side supporting James A. Troutman in his fight for the Shawnee delegation at the state convention and Cyrus Leland, Jr., Morton Albaugh, chairman of the Republican state committee, Congressman Chester L Long on the other side behind the candidacy of R. B. Welch for associate justice of the supreme court, that is if outsiders take

From all appearances Shawnee will be the pivotal county in the state campaign. At least until the county convention has been held and the delegation has been delivered to some candidate or is sent to Wichita uninstructed the fight will be in Shawnee. In the coming campaign before the meeting of the state convention the fight will be on Leland.

convention the fight will be on Leland. By a combination of circumstances an unusual condition has been brought about. The fight will be between the Leland forces and the anti-Leland forces and by the strange combination the anti-Leland forces are forced to get behind Troutman's boom while the Leland forces will have to look after the candidacy of Welch. Dave Mulvane is out for Troutman for governor. That is well understood among the local politicians and although it has not been officially given out even to the innermost few it is apparent that the Leland forces

ciality given out even to the innermost few it is apparent that the Leland forces will be for Welch.

The situation can be figured out in this manner. The Leland candidate for governor is W. J. Bailey. The anti-Leland candidate will be the one who has the most strength against Bailey, and that man seems to be Troutman. Leland will not want the Shawnee delegation to be for Troutman as in that event Bailey will not have that support while if the Shawnee county delegation is for Welch it will at least not be opposed to Bailey. With the exception of Troutman there is no candidate who can carry the counties in the First district against Bailey. If Troutman can secure the Shawnee delegation the anti-Leland forces figure that he can also secure the delegations from Jackson and Jefferson countles and have a showing of strength counties and have a showing of strength in Jackson, Franklin, Allen, Reno, Linn, Rice, McPherson, and Pottawatomie, where no other candidate except Bailey

where no other candidate except Balley has any following.

The combination of circumstances does not mean that the anti-Leland forces are fighting Richter or Miller. All are working for the defeat of the Leland candidate and it may result in a combination, so they say. Troutman has taken no part in the factional fight. It is conceded that unless Troutman can secure the Shawnee delegation that he will have no strength in the state convention nor in the First district for that matter but that if he secures his home county delegation there will be

home county delegation there will be other delegations instructed for him and that with the scattering strength that he has over the state that he will go into

the state convention at least as strong as any other candidate.

Troutman is said to be stronger in other parts of the state than in Shawnee county, and that if he secures the Shawnee delegation he will be able to Shawnee delegation he will be able to break Bailey's strength in the First district and by the time he goes into the convention he will have a good following. The anti-Leland crowd is not getting behind Troutman for the purpose of delivering the organization to some one else, so it seems, but to stay with the boom for the defeat of Leland and the boom for the defeat of Le Bailey. The place to break Leland's strength is in the first district, and the way to do it, as it seems to the anti-Leland forces, is to defeat Bailey.

Congressman Curtis will also be forced to work for the interests of Troutforced to work for the interests of Troutman, as Leland is his most bitter political enemy, and if Leland gets in
the saddle by nominating his man for
governor it will mean that Leland will
be the power in the state and that he
will defeat Curtis if he comes before
the legislature as a candidate for senator. For the same reason Congressman Long will be in the Leland camp
and will work for the interests of Balley
in the First district.

and will work for the interests of Balley in the First district.

Many anti-Leland politicians would like to support Welch, but they see that it means no blow to Leland for Welch to win in Shawnee county. It is understood that Welch did not particularly desire to train with the Leland forces, but he sees that he will be forced to take the opposite side to Troutman, and that is with the Leland forces.

As the Burton and anti-Leland forces are for the most part considered in pol-itics as "the liberal element," it seems Ities as "the liberal element," it seems that Troutman, the avowed prohibitionist, will be supported by that element. An early county convention will be held in Shawnee as both sides are anxious to have the fight over. It may be that two sets of delegates to the county convention may be voted for, one instructed for Troutman and the other for Welch, or a ticket with one set of delegates but with an opportunity for the gates but with an opportunity for the voter to express his choice whether the delegates shall be instructed for Trout nan or Welch may be used.

Explosion in New York Streets.

New York, Feb. 4.—Two men were severely wounded by a heavy blast of dynamite on the site of the old A. T. Stewart mansion, Thirty-fourth and Fifth avenue. The men hurt are Morris Harnett. a watchman employed by a firm of builders, whose skull was fractured and Ferdinand Holly, a furniture designer, who was painfully cut in the thigh by a piece of flying rock. A building foreman who had charge of the blast was arrested.

Snow Continues at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 4.—About two inches of snow fell during the night and a good snow is falling this morning. Supt. Eichel, of the mailing department of the postoffice, said at 10:30 this morning that mails were arriving from one to five hours late.

KEELEY INSTITUTE BURNS DOSTER-STANLEY stroyed by Fire.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 4.-The city of Dwight suffered a \$400,000 fire loss today. The great laboratory of the Keeley institute was completely destroyed, to-

gether with the Livingstone hotel, a brick and stone structure owned and controlled by the Keeley company. All of the guests and employes escaped

of the guests and employes escaped without injury with the exception of a colored cook, who was bruised by jumping from a second-story window.

The fire started around the boilers used for heating purposes in the main building. This structure was completely destroyed, and the flames spread to the hotel adjoining. This was soon reduced to ashes. The fire department by a great effort then succeeded in stopping great effort then succeeded in stopping the fire without much additional loss.

FUNSTON SAID SO

Gov. Taft Tells Why Aguinaldo Had Luna Killed.

Washington, Feb. 4.-Governor Taft today continued his narrative before the senate committee on the Philippines concerning conditions in the Philippine archipelago.

Referring to his testimony of yesterday, he said he feared that he had given a wrong impression cencerning the part the army had played in bringing the insurrection to an end, but if so this was due to the fact that he could not present a correct impression of the whole situation from one point of view. Then, in order to give the army its just dues, the took up and army its just dues, the took up and analyzed its work in the islands. He recalled that as soon as General Otis had received reinforcements sufficient for his purposes the Philippine army had broken up and scattered into guerilla bands. On this for his purposes the Philippine army had broken up and scattered into guerilla bands. On this point Aguinaldo and Luna had differed, Luna advocating the continuance of the war on the old lines. So sharp was this difference, he said, that Aguinaldo had directed and secured the assassination of Luna, thus leaving the way open for the carrying out of his own plans. He would not, he said, report the incident if it had not been positively reported to him by General Funston. Aguinaldo said that if he did not kill Luna, Luna would kill him. Indeed, the custom was to order a man's death in his absence, and have him killed upon his return. The presence of these guerilla bands rendered it necessary to place garrisons everywhere, there being at one time as many as 500 of them. This rendered the work before the army very arduous, and the activity, the skill and the bravery of the American troops were such as to soon render the enemy tired of the warfare. Speaking of the military policy of the Philippfines, Governor Taft said:

"The war has been all over in these islands, and that which remains is a crime against civilization. It is also a crime against the Filipino people to keep them in a state of war under the circumstances. They have worn out the right to any treatment but that which is severe and within the laws of war."

Governor Taft also said that the great majority of the people of the islands.

Governor Taft also said that the great the early majority of the people of the islands desire peace, and that the insurrectionists were by their acts preventing the mass of the people from settling down and earning a quiet living. Instead of being allowed to do this they were kept under a system of terrorism, which should be stopped.

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VIEWED BY THOUSANDS

Bodies of Dead Convicts Subjected to Public Gaze.

Pittsburg Feb. 4.-From 9 to 12 o'clock today the bodies of John and Edward Biddle were exposed to public view at an undertaking establishment on the South side and during the three hours they were on exhibition, several thousand persons passed before the coffins.
As early as 8 o'clock crowds began to
gather and despite the cold, they stood
silently awaiting the opening of the

In the crowd were probably as many women as men, Inspector Wm, C. Shane Captain Gallant and a squad of sixtee A few minutes before J o'clock the police arranged the morbid crowd into line and promptly at 9 o'clock the door of the mortuary was opened and the crowd passed in slowly and took a look at the remains of the youthful desperadoes. The bodies were in black caskets. The heads of the boys were turned so the crowd could see them at a glance and the police kept the crowd moving all the time. The procession kept up throughout the three hours. The burlai will take place tomorrow morning in one large grave in Calvary

morning in one large grave in Calvary cemetery. It is not probable that any religious service will be performed, as no arrangements have as yet been made for the attendance of a priest or minister. The bodies will be taken from the undertaking establishment directly to the cemetery. to the cemetery.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Probable Report of Joint Scale Committee at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 4.—The joint scale committee of the United Mine workers and the operators probably will report back to the general conference tomorrow that it is unable to reach an agreement. Three of the demands of the miners and the proposition of the operators for a reduction of 10 per cent have been tabled. When the committee met this morning at the Hotel English, it took up first the proposed change in the differential between pick and machine mining to seven cents a ton. This is one of the vital questions of the considered before there is a report to the convention are for \$2.25 with 10 per cent added for drivers' check-off system, at tomorrow that it is unable to reach an added for drivers' check-off system, at all the mines and an open powder mar-

It is believed that Ohio and Pennsyl-It is believed that Ohlo and Pennsylvania operators have formed an alliance for the purpose of resisting every demand of the miners.

This may result in a holding out for several days as the miners desire an advance at least, if they are unable to get the run of mine system, and a new differential between pick and machine mining.

They Deliver Addresses Before State Society of Labor.

Governor Makes Plea For Fairness on Both Sides.

ENFORCE ARBITRATION

Chief Justice in Masterly Manner Shows Its Advantages.

Hopes to See Time When Wages Control Prices.

With the 200 or more delegates, augmented by a large number of visitors, Representative hall was packed Monday evening with an audience which gathered at the first public session of the fourth annual convention of the state convention of labor and industry. From the west balcony the North Star Male chorus of 20 voices gave all the musical numbers, and after the first selection and a response to an encore Governor W. E. Stanley gave an address of wel-

come.
"There isn't any man in his individual "There isn't any man in his individual capacity that ever cuts much figure in the world," said the governor. "But it is in his representative capacity that we are about all that we are. This little body of a few delegates doesn't represent much individuality, but take what it stands for and it is a very important one. In my mind labor and capital always go hand in hand; they work our farms; they go down in our mines and bring out coal, and everything we have we owe to this union of labor and capital. In the great body politic labor is one of the great members for the upbuilding of this body and capital is another. Should they not travel not only "Phere isn't any man in his individual capacity that ever cuts much figure in the wdrid," said the governor. "But it is in his representative capacity that we are about all that we are. This little body of a few delegates doesn't represent much individuality, but take what it stands for and it is a very important one. In my mind labor and capital always go hand in hand; they work our farms; they go down in our mines and bring out coal, and everything we have we owe to this union of labor and capital. In the great body politic labor is one of the great members for the upbuilding of this body and capital is another. Should they not travel not only in close but also in friendly relationship? The only way to determine this relationship is by both sides being absolutely fair. And when we get so that we are absolutely fair, then we can get along without any trouble.

"Labor ought to have the full measure of reward to which it is antitled we are advised, public opin becomes informed, and justice can be decreed.

"Permit me in closing to say that the world is drawing meaner to one of the most momentous questions of all the ages. That question is shall prices control prices? Must wages necessary to market commodities, or must prices be dependent on the wages necessary to maintain the worker in comfort? We who dream have fancies of a time when the latter rule shall be the economic law and we believe that a means to materialize the vision will be the enforced obligation to abandon industrial strife and as in all other things whereof the world has found its drawing meaner to one of the world is drawing meaner to

along without any trouble.

"Labor ought to have the full measure of reward to which it is entitled. We must depend upon it everywhere. And it is as dignified as any calling a man it is as dignified as any calling a man can follow. The man who works in the gutter, if he be honest, is entitled to as much credit as any man in any calling or occupation. And by his labor he has placed the foundation stones upon which we are to build for all time to come. Let us go on developing an interest in labor and organizations until the time shall come when Kansas will show more regard for labor than any of our splendid galaxy of states."

President George F, Whitlock, of Wichita, responded briefly, calling attention to the importance which labor had assumed within a few decades and the increased interest in labor organizations. He came out strongly against

the increased interest in labor organizations. He came out strongly against the immigration of Chinese into the United States as being a menace to the best interests of the laboring classes. "It was not the intention," said he, "of the early settlers of this country to establish a piace where a race should come that would be a menace to us. The gulf between the occident and the orient industrially is just as great as it is socially. The Chinaman should be absolutely debarred from this country." He advocated arbitration as a means of bringing labor and capital nearer together.

gether.
JUSTICE DOSTER SPEAKS. Following the speech of President Whitlock, Frank Doster, chief justice of the state supreme court, gave the lead-ing address of the evening, on "Indus-trial Arbitration." At the outset Chief trial Arbitration." At the outset Chiel Justice Doster discussed at length the Industrial conditions now as compared with what they were years ago. Much of his speech was a consideration of the question of compulsory arbitration as it should be employed, particularly in should be employed, particularly in settling disputes between employers and

employes.

"Over and beyond the technical legal right to control employers of labor in the respect mentioned, a moral justifi-cation must be found," said he. "That justification is to be found, in my opin-ion, in two facts which have been heretofore adverted to, one of which was dwelt on somewhat. They are, first, the concentration of the workers into masses, into combinations, into commu-nities of interests, in which the respective units composing them are made to lose all separable identity, but without the compensating advantage of any tribunal known to law for adjudi-cating for them their claims of com-mon right. The other fact in constimon right. The other fact in consti-tuting an ethical ground for legal in-terference in behalf of the employe class is its comparative weakness and inability to contend with the employer class on the field of industrial strife.

"Compulsory arbitration is the com-pulsion to submit disputes between workingmen and their employers to the decision of a disinterested tribunal; and inasmuch as the disputes ordinarily relate to the wage scales, hours of labor or the conditions of labor performed, it is manifest that the decisions made bear upon the future rather than relate to the past. On account of such a fact the opponents of compulsory arbitration characterize it as a species serfdom, because as they say it obli-gates men to remain under penalties in odious conditions of employment. This, odious conditions of employment. This, as it seems to me, is mere adjective denunciation; but if it were true it would in reality be no worse than conditions which obtain without compulsory arbitration. I beg to say that in the world of competitive business strife the workingman has no choice, in any case without arbitration, but to accept the wages and conditions of employment that are fixed for him by some one else. The only practical question for him is how and by whom shall they be fixed? Shall they be fixed by the rule of what the economists call the iron law of wages. That law as it is explained to us is the tendency of wages to depreciate to the lowest point at which it is possible for the wage earner to sustain life and yet render efficient service. That law is the employers' law and is administered by him as both litigant and judge.

"After all the opponents of compulas it seems to me. Is mere adjective de

the employers' law and is administered by him as both litigant and judge. "After all the opponents of compul-sory arbitration overlook the fact that such methods of settlement need not be had unless one side or the other asks it; and they also overlook the fact that in the vast majority of cases the work-ingmen will be the ones to ask. Theira is the side with the grievance to be remedied. In fact the arbitration would be voluntary on their part, compulsory voluntary on their part, compulsory the employer. After all, the whole scheme of legal

call one class of judicial tribunals courts, and another we call boards of arbitration. We arbitration. It is true the powers of one are more extensive than those of

the other, but the purposes and the essentials of the two are identically the same.

"Let me reply to another objection frequently urged to the scheme of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It is that the obligations of fair dealing between employer and laborer are better and in the end more effectually enforcible in the court of public opinion than in the form of litigious strife.

"A great merit of compulsory arbitration is that it does what nothing else can do—gets at the facts on which not only the judgment of the arbitration court but also the judgment of public opinion must rest. It gets at those facts from which the justice and the morality of the decision to be rendered must be reduced. Of the employer it demands to know: "What is the amount of your invested capital? What interest, if any, do you pay to others on it? How much watered stock and fictitious indebtedness do you carry? What is the actual cost of what you buy to use in your trade? What rebates do you pay to favored customers or receive from favoring transportation lines? What actual profits do you earn? And now please show us your books covering all these various items and others which we need to know."

"Of the working man it asks: What wages do you receive How nearly sufficient with frugality to comfortably maintaining yourself and your dependents, educate the latter, give them a start in life, and leave something to lay up for yourself against old age? What portion of your wage, if any, do you spend in extravagant living and unhealthful vices? Do the conditions of the court become advised, public opinion becomes informed, and justice can be decreed.

"Permit me in closing to say that the world is drawing mearer to one of the

F. DUMONT SMITH'S PAPER.

Senator F. Dumont Smith was to have read a paper on "Labor Legislation." but was sick and unable to attend. His paper reached the officers of the society in time to be read, but the hall was so frigid by the time Chief Justice Doster had finished that it was decided to adjourn the evening session. Senator Smith's address will be printed in the report of the organization. In it he gives a review of the enactments favorable to laboring classes, chiefly in England and America. In his prospective glance regarding the relations of capital and labor, he said among other things: "For my own part I hope for the day when there will be freedom of contract. When the laborer will be as free to give or withhold his labor from the market as the employer is to give or withhold employment. When employer and employed can deal on even terms and on employment When employer and employed can deal on even terms and on an equal footing, when the Amalgamated iron workers shall be as strong as the steel trust and the United Mine workers as strong as the coal combine."

AFTER JOHN SEATON. Resolution Condemning Him in State Labor Society.

The state labor society is after Capt. John Seaton with a sharp stick—at least some of the delegates are. A resolution was introduced just as the convention was introduced just as the convention was adjourning at noon by John Mc-Cormack, a Pittsburg railroad man, condemning Captain Seaton. The resolution was very brief and contained no specifications why Seaton should be condemned except his general attitude towards the State Society of Labor.

McCormack represents the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the principal reason for the introduction of his resolution grows out of Seaton's opposition to the long train bill in the last legislature. The resolution in full is as follows:

"Resolved, That the conduct and at-titude of Hon. John Seaton towards this society and towards working men this society and towns.
be condemned by this society."
there is to it. Under the

That is all there is to it. Under the rules it was referred to the committee on resolutions.

A large number of resolutions were introduced, and all of them were re-ferred to the committee for action. The free employment agency law, as passed by the last legislature, is condemned in one of the proposed resolutions, pre-pared by Robert Tompkins, of Atchl-son. After calling attention to the fact that the first annual convention of the labor society recommended a law pro-viding for a state employment agency under the direction of the state bureau of labor, and that the legislature of 1901 passed the law making the bureau independent of the labor bureau, the

resolution continues:
"Resolved, That the legislature at its next session be and is hereby respect-fully requested to so amend the act cre-ating the employment agency as to place the employment agency under the control and direction of the state labor bureau, for the reason that the labor bureau is in constant touch and combureau is in constant touch and com munication with over four hundred Kansas trades and organizations, cover-ing railroading, mining, building, man-ufacturing, and every other branch of industry, including farm and common labor; and is also in frequent correspondence with all the principal railway managers, mine operators, mill owners, manufacturers and employers of the state.

"Resolved, That provision should be Resolved, That provision should be made to secure the active co-operation of all police officers, Christian and char-itable societies of the state, to the end that a searching communication with all parts of the state be maintained, and an employment agency be built up so

an employment agency be built up so all-pervading that it will irresistibly attract employers and employes. "Resolved, That the state employ-ment agent, however appointed, should not only be an energetic, level-headed workingman, but he should be progres-sive enough to be a union man in good standing."

standing."

W. H. Thomas, of Caldwell, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, introduced a resolution favoring the passage of an alien labor law.

G. A. Nitzsche, of Leavenworth, a delegate from the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, introduced a resolution demanding the continuance of Chinese exclusion, and asking the Kansas congressmen to vote for it.

F. E. Shull, of Fort Scott, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, introduced a resolution asking that a introduced a resolution asking that a train of 25 loaded cars or 40 empty cars be declared a trainload for one conduc-tor and two brakemen, and that one brakeman be added to the crew for each

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TURNED DOWN.

Offers of The Netherlands Government to England

Looking to Furtherance of Peace Negotiations, Rejected.

MUST BE NO MEDDLING

John Bull Will Have No Interference by Other Nations.

Boer Leaders Can Deal With Kitchener in Africa.

London, Feb. 4.-The British governnent replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention to not accept the intervention of any foreign power.

The text of the reply of Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of The Netherlands, is as fol-

The Foreign Office, Jan. 29.

Sir—You were good enough to lay before me, January 25, a communication from The Netherlands government in which it was proposed that with the object of bringing the war to an end, his majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa. It is suggested that after a conference the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and The Netherlands government intimate that in this event they might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by his majesty's government. pointed by his majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimate that if this project commends itself to his majesty's government, they will inquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to

quire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa.

"It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of The Netherlands government and without authority from the Boer delegates, or leaders. His majesty's government have given it their best consideration and whilst entirely appreciative of the motives of humanity which led The Netherlands government to make this proposal, they feel they must adhere to the position adopted and publicly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war.

"Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before his majesty's government, there is no reason why they should not do so. But his majesty's government, obviously, age not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it and are aware of the precise nature or grounds, whereon the application is made. I may therefore point out that it is not at present clear to his majesty's government that the delegates retain influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Neth-

over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Neth-erlands' government to have no such letters of credence, or instruction of a later date than March, 1900. His majes-ty's government on the other hand, un-derstand that all the powers of govern-ment, including these of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River colony, and Mr. Schalkburger for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-inchief of his majesty's forces who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive, for the consideration of his majesty's government.

"In these circumstances his majesty's

"In these circumstances his majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter on negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, those negotiations must take place, not in Europe, but in South Africa.

"It should, moreover, be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy time in visiting South Africa, in consulting with Boer leaders in the field and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of
their errand, a period of at least three
months would elapse, during which hostilities would be prolonged and much
human suffering, perhaps, needlessly
be occasioned. I am, etc.,
(Signed) "LANSDOWNE."

DOWN TO EIGHT BELOW

This Morning Was Very Cold. and Moderated Slowly. The thermometer at the government

weather bureau was 8 degrees below zero at 8 o'clock this morning, and the wind was blowing 10 miles an hour, zero at 8 o'clock this morning, and the wind was blowing 10 miles an hour, fresh and strong, from the west.

The weather forecasters who announced colder weather yesterday were absolutely correct. The weather at Valentine, Neb., is cold. The mercury there was 24 degrees below zero yesterday. That is not far from Kansas, and there was 24 degrees below zero yesterday. That is not far from Kansas, and the effect is apparent in this state. The ground hog was wise in returning to his hole. The forecast sent out today is "Partially cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Rising temperature."

The Kansas City weather bureau sends out the following: "The cold wave in the southwest continues. The following readings were reported at 8 o'clock this morning: Kansas City. 8 degrees below zero: Concordia, Kas. 5 below: Dodge City, Kas., 2 below: Oklanoma City, Okla., 5 above; Springfield, Mo., zero."

The hourly temperatures recorded today by the government thermometer

.*7 | 11 o'clock 0 .*8 | 12 o'clock 2 .*6 | 1 o'clock 6 .*3 | 2 o'clock 7 o'clock.... Weather Indications.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Forecast for Kan-as: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednes-iay; rising temperature; southerly